

a preamble and resolution adopted by the Board of Education in reference to the investment of the Board of Education to the amount of \$450,000, in bonds, and protesting against any legislation impairing the validity of said bonds. (The same that was read in the House on yesterday.)

At the suggestion of the President the communication was read, as he believed it would throw some light on the subject under consideration.

The resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Sweet the communication from the Governor was referred to the Committee on Education, with instructions to report a bill guarding the interests of the Educational Fund invested in the special tax bonds.

Mr. Long moved a suspension of the rules, in order to take up and put upon its passage the bill relating to the powers and duties of the Superintendent of Public Works. This bill authorizes the Superintendent of Public Works, either in person or by proxy, to represent the State in all the corporations or Joint Stock Companies in which the State has an interest, and to vote either in person or by proxy, in behalf of the State, at all elections of directors in such corporations or Joint Stock Companies at which the State is entitled to vote.

That the Governor shall appoint the directors for the State in all corporations or Joint Stock Companies when the charter of said corporations guarantee to him the right.

Mr. Moore of Carteret moved to lay the motion on the table, which was ruled out of order.

The motion to suspend the rules was voted down.

By Mr. Love: I lay to repeal section 8, chapter 41, of an ordinance of the Constitutional Convention, ratified March 13th, 1868. This bill stops the pay of Code Commissioners.

Substitute from the Committee on the Judiciary for the bill continues the pay of each member of the Commission for the time they are actually engaged in the duties of said office.

Messrs. Love, Robbins and Jones, of Mecklenburg, opposed the substitute offered by the Committee, and urged the adoption of the original bill.

Mr. Winstead argued in favor of the substitute, which was rejected.

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Henderson, Kelly, of Moore, Laffin, Malone, Mayo, Moore, of Chowan, Morris, Proctor, Robbins, Reynolds, Stevens, Stokes, Vestal, Vest, Wilson—30.

The special order was then resumed (bill to provide for the collection of taxes by the State and by the several counties of the State on property, polls and income.)

The bill was considered section by section up to the hour of adjournment.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25, 1870.

On motion of Mr. Welker the rules were suspended in order to take up and put upon its passage the bill relating to the powers and duties of the Superintendent of Public Works.

This bill authorizes the Superintendent of Public Works, either in person or by proxy, to represent the State in all the corporations or Joint Stock Companies in which the State has an interest, and to vote either in person or by proxy, in behalf of the State, at all elections of directors in such corporations or Joint Stock Companies at which the State is entitled to vote.

That the Governor shall appoint the directors for the State in all corporations or Joint Stock Companies when the charter of said corporations guarantee to him the right.

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by said Bayne of bonds of this State issued for the Western Railroad Company. His Honor Judge Watts, refusing to authorize the raising of the writ, as prayed for, appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of this State, where the case is now pending.

It is reported, and I think it likely the report is true, that very soon similar suits will be instituted on behalf of holders of coupons of other "special tax" bonds. As holding the funds collected under the special tax acts, I consider myself merely as a stakeholder, ready to pay the same in such manner as under the Constitution and laws it shall be decided by the highest tribunal they ought to be paid.

This communication is made in order that your honorable body may take such action in the premises as may be deemed advisable.

Very respectfully,
D. A. JENKINS,
State Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Cook it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Consideration of the bill removing restrictions in reference to the gauge of the Central North Carolina, Atlantic and Ohio and the Plaster Bank Railroads.

Mr. Davis called the previous question, which was not sustained.

The bill was discussed at considerable length.

Messrs. Brogden, Graham, Jones of Wake and Love spoke in opposition to it, and Messrs. Davis and Welker advocated its passage.

Mr. Brogden moved to amend the bill by striking out "Atlantic and Ohio Railroad" wherever it may occur in it, which was adopted. Ayes 16, nays 16, and the bill passed its second reading.

Bill to require the Supreme Court to examine applicants for license to practice law, passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, the rules were suspended, and the bill to prevent the sale of any reversionary interest in Homestead lands, was taken up and passed its second reading.

Resolution to allow the actual expenses of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, passed its second reading.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1870.

House called to order at the usual hour.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Barnes: A bill to require a schedule for the personal property exemptions. Referred.

By Mr. Hicks: A bill to incorporate the Tomlinson Iron Company. Referred.

By Mr. Malone: A bill making the stealing of fowls a larceny. Referred.

By Mr. Welch: A bill in favor of S. Whitaker of Cherokee. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Ashworth the rules were suspended and the bill to amend chapter 70, section 83, Revised Code, was taken up in reference to the organization of militia.

The question recurred upon a substitute reported for the bill by the Committee on Military Affairs, which was adopted.

The bill then passed its second reading by the following ballot:

Ayes—Messrs. Ashworth, Banner, Barnes, Carson, Carey, Crawford, Dixon, Downing, Eagles, Foraker, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Hendricks, Hodgins, Hoffman, Hodgins, Ingram, Jones, of Wake, Kelly, of Moore, Kinney, Laffin, Leary, Long, of Richmond, Mayo, McLaffin, Morrill, Morris, Proctor, Rea, Reynolds, Reynolds, of Wayne, Stevens, Sweet, Sykes, Vestal, Vest, and Wilson.

Nays—Messrs. Davis, Edwards, Ellis, Farrow, Fenwick, Gilling, Gibson, Grier, Grier, Hawkins, Hicks, Hinson, Hodnett, Humphreys, Jarvis, Jones, of Henderson, Justice, of Davidson, Kelly, of Moore, Painter, Po, Robinson, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Thompson, Welch, Williams, of Sampson.

After the adoption of some unimportant amendments the bill passed its third reading.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill providing for the collection of taxes by the State and by the several counties of the State, on property, polls and income (known as the machinery bill.)

The bill was taken up and discussed section by section, passed its second reading, and made special order for 10 o'clock on Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. French, the revenue bill was made special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Messrs. French and Malone presented a protest against the passage of the bill repealing Railroad appropriations.

The protest was ordered to be entered on the Journal of the House.

On motion of Mr. Vest, the bill to enable the Northwestern Railroad Company to complete the first division of their Road was made the special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow.

On motion the House adjourned.

Removal of Disabilities.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28, 1870.

Editors Journal:—The following citizens of the Third District are relieved of their disabilities:

Robeson County—Jno. W. Alford, Jas. M. McKitter, Joseph Kinlow, W. B. Blake, J. R. Carter, Jno. A. Sellers, B. C. Rhodes, Noah Mercer, S. J. Cobb, Ed. Jolly, D. C. McIntyre, Hector McNeill, Norman McCrimmon, Roderick McMillan, Alex. McMillan, Adam Currie, John Leach, Malcolm Shore, S. D. Collins, Albert Lawson, T. M. Bond, Peter P. Smith, Wellington McNeill, Jas. Blount, Jno. W. Powell, W. C. McNeill, R. B. Gregory, Lyon Alford, Keneth Atkinson, Jno. S. McArthur, H. H. Ellis, H. B. Reagan, Jas. A. Lawson, J. A. Rogers, R. M. Norman, W. S. Norment, Jno. G. Pope, Henry F. Pittman, J. T. Britt, Giles Williams, Benj. Williams, Mardock McRae, D. Morrison, A. H. Currie, Neill McNeill.

Branswick County—Joseph Green, T. M. Smith, W. R. Bell, Jno. H. Brooks, R. H. Brown, Robt. McCracken.

Anson County—S. W. Cole, Rowland Crump, E. R. Liles, W. G. Smith, Wm. Pickett, Duncan McNeill, R. T. Bennett, Wm. A. Rose, A. J. Dargan.

Richmond County—Sam'l J. Gibson, Charles Malloy, J. T. Roper, J. L. Yates, J. A. Baldwin, J. T. Leak, H. C. Wall, Jno. Johnson, J. T. Bradley, J. P. Little, S. M. Ingram, Jno. McKoy, W. P. McDonald.

New Hanover—Owen Fennell, Jas. F. Simpson, P. H. Bell, G. H. Bell, J. H. Ballantine, W. T. Monroe, Bladen—T. D. McDowell, Sampson—Wm. G. Fowler, R. C. Holmes.

G. L. Barringer, Wm. Ewing, J. C. Roper. Moore—John J. McIntosh, John McCrimmon, A. A. T. Stowell, Jesse Mase, Arch. McCallum, Duplin—J. D. Stouffer.

STATE NEWS.

Our "bung" has been honored (?) within the last few days by the passage through here of both Littlefield and Swenson—the manipulators of North Carolina bonds—who have at last returned to Raleigh in response to the hundreds of anxious enquiries that have been made concerning them. We wonder what kind of an exhibit they will make concerning those bonds which they have been handing to the serious detriment of the State's interest?

Very respectfully,
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On motion of Mr. Cook it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

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Nays—Messrs. Davis, Edwards, Ellis, Farrow, Fenwick, Gilling, Gibson, Grier, Grier, Hawkins, Hicks, Hinson, Hodnett, Humphreys, Jarvis, Jones, of Henderson, Justice, of Davidson, Kelly, of Moore, Painter, Po, Robinson, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Thompson, Welch, Williams, of Sampson.

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AMSTERDAM, March 2.

The Bank of Holland has reduced the rates of interest to four per cent.

From Washington.—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

SENATE.—Last Monday the Senate being in executive session, on motion of Mr. Sumner the doors were opened for a moment, and during that unnoted session of about a minute he entered and made a motion to reconsider the vote on the passage of the so-called omnibus disunion bill, and that motion is still pending. The motive assigned for this action is to reach the case of Senator Olin, who is among the number whose disabilities are to be removed by the bill.

A resolution was introduced and laid over for future consideration requiring the President to communicate whether any step has been taken to suppress the slave traffic on the coast of Africa.

The finding bill was discussed by Mr. Sumner in a long printed speech dissenting from the action of the Finance Committee in regard to the nature of bonds in which the debt should be funded.

HOUSE.—The Indian appropriation bill was discussed.

Concerning treaties Mr. Butler said since the passage of the Fifteenth amendment all were unconstitutional and void.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The President to-day nominated Charles M. Lewis of Virginia, Minister resident to Portugal.

Whitehouse says his friends in South Carolina have arranged for a series of public meetings in his district which will be addressed by him in vindication of his conduct in the disposal of his re-election. The object is to arrange for his re-election to Congress.

The Senate while in executive session postponed the 21st instant the nomination of Bradley as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by a vote of 30 against 26. This gives time for the passage of the new law which will give Alabama, Texas and Mississippi a Judge resident within each district.

The Judiciary Committee report states in effect that the Legislature of 1868 was legal. That the government then organized was permanent; that the recent reorganization of the Legislature was unwarranted by law. In

Mungen on Sumner.—The Massachusetts Senator Impaired—An Extraordinary Exposition.

On Saturday last the Hon. W. Mungen, of Ohio, addressed the House of Representatives on the question of Cuban belligerency, but before concluding his speech he asked, and obtained leave to publish his views in full in the Globe.—The speech accordingly appeared in the Globe of the 20th inst. In advocating the granting of belligerent rights "to the struggling patriots of Cuba," Mr. Mungen

accidentally "pitched into" Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, and by the severity of his criticism has evoked a resolution of censure, which is noticed elsewhere. To gratify the curiosity of the public we copy from the published report in the Globe the words of Mr. Mungen's "speech" which have produced the Congressional sensation:

Mr. Mungen, in the outset of his philippic against Mr. Sumner, charges him with "manufacturing a story as an excuse or apology for his infamous course against the Cubans." Further on, after recurring to the history of the Hungarian struggle with Austria, he asserts that "the Senator was the untiring eulogist and apologist of Russian policy and the casual inductions of the Hungarian cause."

* * * It is natural that the apologist of Russian and Austrian despotism should be the defender of Spanish cruelty and tyranny. Next comes the main count in the indictment, which we copy entire:

When we find persons destitute of physical and moral manhood, what can we expect of them? Some of the worst tyrants in history, despots, leaders of factions and religious zealots remorselessly crushed and bloodily persecuted their opponents, who, when opportunity offered, often retaliated in kind. Yet, in the midst of their excesses, deeds of daring and gleams of magnanimity and mercy threw occasional light on the sombre and sanguinary picture. Some unknown hand, it is recorded, even strewn flowers upon Nero's grave. But the rule of unsexed men in the declining periods of the Roman and Byzantine empires, through their principles led to a more profound demoralization than was ever before known. "The influence of these beings," says a French writer, "was more fatal than that of the most fanatical or ascetic monks." To the latter,

joys of matrimony and the feelings of
paternity. Yet the instinctive aspiration

was in their breasts, and precluded from lavishing itself on the individual family it sometimes touchingly expanded so as to comprise in its benevolence the wide family of the human kind, and to produce a Las Casas or a Fenelon. In their worst phase of character the misguided and atrocious zealots who were to doom others to the stake induced these persecutors when presented in turn fearlessly to face it. The council not only had no experience of those feelings, but he even had no conception. A sad monstrosity of man's creation, he could not rise to the level of human sympathies.—He was inspired only by the most most groveling passions, and envious of all

his insidious policy by intrigue and craft. Not his ever the direct, plain road, but the tortuous, slimy path, the devious ways of deceit and peridy. Not his the tiger-like spring of brute force, the violence of massacres and ostentatious executions.—Frigidly vindictive he crawled perseveringly but anrely to his end, the long gratification of envy and misanthropy, spite. His was the ingenious calumny, the private denunciation the poisoned pen, the secret strangulation, the noiseless inurement in the dungeon's depths and the frightful torturings which soiced his malignity and unforgiving spirit. His policy more cruel and more subtle than that of the violence which inflicted bleeding gashes, sometimes to be cicatrized, upon a generation, emasculating nations after his own image, leaving them and their posterity hopelessly degraded and to become the prey of the barbarian. Worse still, during centuries and centuries, on his own time, this spirit and this unsexed policy has found imitators. It was a policy congenial to all cowardly despots.

There is only one instance in history, sacred or profane, where an unsexed person was a Christian : that is the fellow who went down into the water with Philip.—Again, the malignity of these unsexed gratifies is historic.

*** During the late war the people had tyrants both in the North and South. If it should be our misfortune ever to have tyrants again let these be unmythical tyrants of brute force, not those who took their inspirations from the eunuchs of the Byzantine empire, which Russia, of whose policy the Senator is the chief eulogist, represents, and which policy combines the brute tyranny of England over Ireland with the traditions of the contemptible Byzantine eunuch.

* This pretentious Senator, "the apostle of great moral ideas," imposing on the unwary by attributing superior virtue, elevated aspirations, and a high, dignified, is in fact only a political mixture of the characters of Pecksniff and Turveydrop, of the cant of one and the deportment of the other.

* Of course all of these enunciations were men of "high moral ideas," and had an active and insidious finger in the sectarian disputes of Arrians and Athanasians; and were successful instigators of the sanguinary persecutions to which these disputes gave rise.

In one of his Washington letters, Mr. George Alfred Townsend says: "Senator Abbott, who lately addressed the Senate Sprague to fight a duel, and beat a retreat from his own echoes," and "is now in the perpendicular position asking for a national police force to keep order in the South," that "this is another instance of a man taking counsel of his fears, retiring ingloriously from a duel to think each bush an officer, and swearing out a warrant against mankind, who lately undertook to whip his friends."

ness, thy name is Abbott! Let this case be a warning to young men led beyond their depth in the morasses of effrontery; for there can be no reason whatever distinguishable for the introduction of a bill like this, unless Mr. Abbott can explain it in the words of Macbeth, who, foolishly supposing he beholds the deceased Mr. Banquo, exclaims:

"Do not muse at me, my most worthy friends; I have a strange infirmity which is nothing to those that know me."

Mr. Townsend very appropriately suggests that "Sprague and Abbott be joint commissioners over this police, with headquarters at Bladensburg."

The Radical design to have members of Congress, Presidential Electors, &c., elected under the supervision of Commissioners appointed by the General Government, is of the character of Abbott's National Police, depriving the States of nearly every element of self-control.—Boston *Fig.*

And what is the authority—the law, the right, the power by which they propose to do this? By a pretended amendment carried by bogus votes, in the oppressed Southern States! By States which were, according to Congress, not in the Union!

The whole thing is a monstrous fraud and falsehood.—*Hartford Times.*

It is rumored that the late Confederate Generals Sibley, Loring and Beauregard are to become generals in the army of the Viceroy of Egypt, at a salary of \$40,000 a year each.